

The plants listed in this brochure are generally considered deer *resistant*. No plant is *deer-proof*. In areas of high deer density or proximity to deer travel routes, active measures against deer browsing may be advisable.

*Scientific names follow Arthur Haines, Flora Novae Angliae, 2011*

## LANDSCAPING

- Native plants give a sense of place in harmony with the natural character of the countryside.
- In addition to beauty and harmony, native plants can offer conservation benefits, even in a small backyard.

## SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER:

- Think about adding some of these plants to your existing landscape
- Establish a new native plant garden
- Let a corner of your yard go wild and enhance the habitat with some planted natives
- Introduce people to native plants with gardens in public spaces (e.g., libraries, town halls)
- With the many white-flowered species, try a moonlight garden

### Caution:

Plants that naturalize easily may be weedy in small or formal gardens

## Never dig up native plants!\*

\*Plant *rescue* in the face of bulldozers is an exception.



United States Department of Agriculture

# Connecticut Native Plants for Landscaping and Conservation: *Plant Uses and Landscape Appeal*

A selection of native plants tabulated according to their suitability for a variety of purposes ranging from landscape beauty and interest to pollinator habitat and stream bank stabilization.

All plants included are available nurseries, although not all are available at every nursery.



## CONSERVATION

Native plants may be used for many conservation goals, for example:

- As alternatives to invasive plants
- To stabilize stream banks
- For erosion control on dry sites
- As food and shelter for native birds and mammals
- As food and shelter for pollinator insects
- As food and shelter for beneficial insects that eat insect pests
- In rain gardens to prevent excess runoff of storm water
- In native habitat restoration

